SPEECH OF HON. JOHN S. WELLS.

Delivered at Eester, New Hampshire, on the 5th inst. contenen of the Convention. I have received through omittee your kind invitation to address you on this sain; and as our list of nominces is not yet comple, nor the campaign yet fairly opened, I can perhaps, no better way appropriate the that which this interdient of your ordinary bestores may justify, than in senting a few thoughts upon that subject, the influence which has lemporarily prostrated the democracy of

of which has temporarily prostrated the democracy of New England.

It is not strange that men should disagree upon political subjects, especially in a country like outs, where free thought and free action are guarantied to all; where the ballet is in nearly every man's hand, and where appeals cm with the mine right be made to passion and interest, as to the judgment and patriotism of men. But it is a matter of surprise that party hostility and party influences can fir a series of years, and against the lights of experience, hold a large body of our officers to resist the progress of those principles best calculated to promote individual and national interests, and to provere in their exertions to establish those doctrines which, if successful, would produce only confendion, misery, and poverty. To secure the greatest good to the greatest number has ever been a cardinal point in the democratic creed, and in the expansion and progress of our nation they have rigidly adhered to that great. American principle. [Cheers.] Yet bitter heatlifty, created by selfish and interested inducates, has in all our confroversies characterized the opposition, and heated resistance to democratic measures has only been abundoned when their practical effect has proved them best calculated to that promote the tubilic interest. when their practical effect has proved them best calcula-ted to premote the public interest. And thus, from the origin of the government to this hour, there has been a doctrones, principles and measures of the democratic party. (Cheers, and "yes it is so.") Every man in this ascendily of fifty years' experience has from the days of his youth realized this condition of affairs, and yet all along he has been grooted with maledictions of our party and confident predictions of the most fatal consequences to our country in the success of the doctrines which we restricted.

Yet we have lived to see our country reach an unparalleled condition of prosperity, guided and controlled by these denounced democratic dectrines, and to hear our defamers confess the error and failure of their over-confi-

dent predictions.

We have seen our opponents mustered lato service under a score of different names, apparently confident of success under each new guise, but we have seen those numerous and high-sounding names abandoned and discarded, as broken guns are east aside by the routed forces

of a retreating army. [Cheers]
We have known them as sympothizers with our na-tional foes; as bitter opponents to the acquisition of new territory; the advocates of high taxes; the reckless architectury; the advocates of high taxes; the recuiess
a manderers of public money; and the open advocates
of resistance to law and constitutional obligations. And
the result of their efforts and action thus far has been to
retard progress, to disturb the peace and quiet of the nation, to injure the business and business prospects of a
very large proportion of the community, and to introduce political infidelity and a degree of partisan bitterses berefore intervarienced in one county.

ness heretofore unexperienced in our country.

How unlike is their record to that of the democratic
party! With a creed liberal and just to all classes of
citizens and all sections of the country—with an absding faith in man's capacity for self-government—with an honest desire to cultivate trade, commerce, and kindly social intercourse with all other nations—they have as a party so administered the government as to extend and materially enlarge our territory; to advance this nation from an inferior power to a commanding position among the nations of the earth; to justly equalize the burdens of government; to cast around the citizen, at home and abroad, the shield and security of law over his personal and political rights, and to keep alive in the hearts of a controlling majority of the people the principles and faith of the founders of the republic. [Cheers.] The history of the nation is but a record of the triumphs of the demoratic matter.

cratic party have taken the side of their country, while our opponents in the main have taken the side of the foe. Every State which has been added to the Union since the original formation of the government owes its advent to democratic votes. Every public measure of great practical importance on the statutes of the nation was eccorded there by force of democratic votes, every rod of land which has been unnexed to our country was

rod of land which has been annexed to our country was acquired by democratic votes, and resisted by our opponents; and every new principle developed in the progress of our nation originated in democratic councils, and met originally the stern resistance of our opponents. [Cheers] When I review this record of past events, and consider the political action of the leading men against us, and the vital business interests of New England, I am actonished at the present position of our opponents. To hear them threaten and denounce other sections of the Union, to scout their friendship and defy their power, a stranger would suppose that as a distinct and separate community we could flourish and prosper upon our own independent means. Hostility to the South is the leading idea constantly impressed upon the minds of the masses in the republican party; and "slave aggression" is constantly

of these antiens are now engaged in importing the degraded castes of China to save engaged in importing the degraded castes of China to save their West India possessions from absolute destruction.

No white man can labor effectually in a malaria country, and there only are the great staples of cotton, sugar, they, and solute destruction. We, as a Stafe, love power, the contribution of the great indicates the same of the contribution of the great displaced of the contribution of the great displaced of the contribution of the great displaced of the great displaced of the contribution of the great displaced of the great displaced of the contribution of the great displaced displace

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 239.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859.

TWO CENTS.

Can we provoke the South to withdraw their friendship and patronage? Have not the opponents of the democratic party done wonders already in that direction? Wiscoss the cripping of mechanical minatty; see our merchants establishing agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the avewed purpose of retaining the southern trade, which they are confident would be lost by retaining their sole establishments in New England. Consider the shoe interest, larger in amount thom our cotton productions, plainly and palpably suffering year by year by the transfer of its southern customers to New York, New Sersey, and Pennsylvania. And still worse and more gloomy is the future. Outside of Agriculture and commerce the great mass of one prople for their employment totlon, iron, leather, and coul, none of which, save iron and leather, and their for their employment totlon, iron, leather, and coul, none of which, save iron and leather, and their to repulsion a tester fitted for that employment then for mechanics and manufacturing; hence those branches have been freely and cheerfully yielded to us.

We have the best and most extensive water power, and almost the exclusive hydranile force; but now, with the improvement in machinery and the varied application of the content to machiner, and the improvement in machinery and the varied application of the safety yielding to others, their legal and considerating. They furnish us with the necessary production in machinery and the varied application of the carth, and we return to them the protection in machinery and the varied application of the farth. (Theorem) Their great interest, as I should be a transfered that New England had almost the exclusive hydranile force; but now, with the improvement in machinery and the varied application of the carth, and we return to them the protection of the carth, and return to them the protection of the carth, and we return to them the protection in machinery and the varied application of the carth, and we return to them the protection of th

Competition to our mechanics and manufacturers.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri have each vast di-posits of coal and iron, and many of them abound in copper, lead, nine, nait, gypsum, granite and marble, and even down to Georgia and North-Carolina extensive deposits of coal, iron, limestone and marble, beautiful carolina extensive deposits of coal, iron, limestone and

them the mechanical skill and genius which the patronnge of ten millions of people can call together, and then
we shall realize in its fullest extent the suicidal policy of
northern fanaticism. [Cheers] Already the genius of
nechanism is busy in that land, their 180 cotton factories, 98 woollen factories, 269 iron mills, 3,474 flouring
and grist mills, 3,588 saw mills, and 2,120 tanneries, are
the first of the factories of our common coundaily demonstrative the self-amortics, at the first recommendative dependent. daily demonstrating the self-supplying ability of that ser- try. [Repeated cheering.]

Let our minds range over the vast prairies of the West,

quantity of three hundred and fifty millions of bushels; don't have must go back to the soil, and in hemp, flax, and the light grains, they altogether exceed us. And here we stop, but they go on gathering in the most valuable productions of their fertile soil; two hundred and forty-black clouds of New England foierails in to sustain the black clouds of New England foierails in the sustain the black clouds of New England foierails in the sustain the land. seven million pounds of sugar, thirteen million gallons of molasses, two handred and sixteen million pounds of rice, one hundred and eighty-five million pounds of to-bacco, and in the year 1858, three millions and five huntrace, and in the year 1858, three millions and live hun-fred thousand bales of cotton, of the cash value of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And yet, aside from their splendid domain now under cultivation, they have unimproved and untouched lands seven times the extent of all New Eogland, and thirty-seven times larger than the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We have flocks and heads, beautiful valleys and magnifi-cent covery, we have deep and corpoints between times

We have flocks and herds, beautiful valleys and magnificent scenery: we have deep and capacious harbors, immense water-falls, and the hum of machinery and industry resounds on every hand; health, strength, taste, and cultivation abound; but without profitable employment, the mildew will settle upon us, and the energy and power of New England will wither and perish forever. [Renewed applause]

Rume was once the mistress of the world. Power, wealth, and refinement was her boast; but the promptings of prudence were disreguided, and her greatness and her glory perished. Now the wretched and cringing lazaroni stain the sweet scenery of the once powerful Italy, and the multitude of homeless beggars now lie down in rags and wretchedness, where ours stood the men of elequence, and the plumed warriors, defying the power of the world. Let us profit by their history.

[Lond cheering]

power of the world. Let us profit by their history [Loud cheering] I we will not self-stalltify ourselves, we must realize that our country was designed for a higher purpose than a mere arem for contending factions. Provide necessary to receive subject to the power of a slave State.

Still the world of command is "Onward, onward, until the sun shall cease to rice upon a slaveholder, or set upon a slave." Now let us examine this matter as candid, thinking men, desirous to promote the best interests of New England. Suppose we hold the power, and should release the entire black population of the South from the subjection and control of white men, what would be the effect upon we! Every man of candor and intelligence must concede that the entitivation of cotton blacks of the South is merely absured.

Go to the English and French West India possessions and learn of them upon this subject. Go to St. Domingo, a free black republic for more than sixty years, one of the healthlest of the islands, and next to Chan, the largest, the most fertile, and the mest beautiful of the Antilles. The elements of wealth and luxury are there in great profusion, yet sloth, poverty, and degeneracy is the general condition of the rural inhabitants, who live from day to day to day to on the sportaneous productions of the soil. The island of Jarnske his common interest in the fame of our naview and a long continued applicated.

PORTRAIT

If we will not self-stultify ourselves, we must realize that our country was designed for a higher purpose than a mere arem for contending factions. Provide neath and interests. If we point to English and French west feel kindly and liberally with each section; each kindly and liberally with each section; each kindly and liberally with each section. Provide the point of the fame of Yenry on the Lake, they are not unmindful of the renown of Decatur at Tripoli, or of McDonough at Plattsburg Rey. If we refer to the daymone of Webster, tley can present us the records of the Fame of Calhoun and of Clay. If we p

the general condition of the rural inhabitants, who live from day to day to on the spontaneous productions of the soil. The island of Jamaica is in equality miscrable condition. Since the slave emancipation more than six hundred estates have been absolutely abandous d, which formerly gave employment to slig thousand labores?! The argument in England and France was, that free labor would prove more valuable than the councilled service of slaves, but now, after twenty five years of fruitless effort to induce the blacks to pursue a life of industry and sobriety, the idea is abandoned, and both of those nations are now engaged in importing the degraded castes of China to save their West India possessions from absolute destruction.

No white man can also effectually in a malarin county of the South mans also effectually in a malarin county.

A kind Providence has furnished each section with its peculiar advantages, and but for the upus influence of de-signing demagogues, we should to-day be marching on hand in hand, with sympathetic hearts, such section seeking the other's welfare, and all striving to do their

and individual experience all justify the unqualified as-sertion that no truer patriots, no heaver men, no warmer friends, no more generous opponents, and no stron er advocates for constitutional fidelity exist, of ever have

daily demonstrating the self-supplying ability of that se-tion of the country.

Statesmen from all sections of the country have yet faith and confidence in each other. They fully appre-faith and confidence in each other. They fully appre-ciate the value of a representative government, and the great mission of the American Union. They concode many things valuable in the dynastics of Europe, but be-lieve that our country constitutionally directed will yet shade the national glory of England, and dim the splen-

Let our minds range over the vast prairies of the West, with its favorable climate and soil of unsurpassed fertility. Let us realize its greatness even in its present youth-fulness and freshness. See the long processions of healthy, hardy and energetic young men of New England annually departing from the hills and valleys and the loved old homestads of their fathers, to mite their means, their strength and their influence, in expanding and increasing the productions and greatness of that highly favored section. There the fertility of the land is such that the value of each annual crop goes into the pockets of the farmers, while with us the most careful mode of cultivation is required, and unless thirty per cent of each crop be returned to the soil, it refuses to make a remunentaire return.

Let us now for a moment examine the farm products of the South and compare them with ours. When we mise fifty million dollars worth of live atock, they raise two hundred and fifty-four millions in value; when we clip seven and a half million pounds; when we gather in one million and accenty-one thousand bushels of wheat, they gather up twenty-eight millions of bushels; our hay must go back to the soil, and in hemp, flax, and the light trains, they altocether exceed us. And here to give that, they good of the camerator of the farmers and the light of the land of the south. Though aurounded and svershadowed by five stand you, like gold from the refining fire.

The flag which you for so aluely to add the hearth of the south. Though surrounded and interest the mational glory of England, and dim the splent due of inspired the mational glory of England, and dim the splent hearthy to the land of one in missince the mational glory of England, and dim the splent hearthy to make the mational glory of England, and dim the splent hearthy and due of inspired the mational glory of England, and dim the splent hearthy and the first the instinct of the south highly of the land is such the mational plant the high the light of popular liberty, eres of Madison and of Jackson. [Loud and prolong.

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FEANCE TAYLOR.

Jan 25

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Zan 4—Lindowskie President of the Beard.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1859.

Mr. RIGILER presented resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample checorragement to all the inferests of the country injured by the chief labor of other nations, but country injected by the chief labor of other nations, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, and specially approving of the message of the President in telation to specific duties; which were referred to the Committee or Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMPRON remarked that he cordially approved of these resolutions, and would cheerfully obey the instructions of his legislature; but he commented on some audient and remarkable changes which had taken place in the views of certain public men. It was true that the President in his recent annual message had recommended all that was here asked for by the people of Pennsylvania; but a mere recommendation of that sort was not sufficient. If the President would use in behalf of the interests of the people of Fennsylvania the same vigor and energy that he displayed a your or two since in favor of the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, the tariff

administration porty, and they had the power to make these needed changes in the turiff system if they desired to do so. Mr. C. also referred to a charge in a Harri-burg paper, recently, that the republican purty were op-posed to a change in the turiff; but he denied the trothposed to a change in the tarin; but he defined the strong of that statement. He and the party with whom he acted were desirous of bringing into the treasury enough money to meet the ordinary expenses of this government and to enable us to pay the homest debts of the country.

Mr. BIGLER believed that the resolutions expressed the sentiments of a majority of his constituents, and it was his intention to carry out the spirit of those readmcan his intention to earry out the spirit of those resolusincerity of his colleague upon this question of the tariff; but he had a clear and decided opinion that the worst ricinds of a proper and prompt readjustment of the tariff are those who are constantly attempting to give the question the aspect of a partisan issue, and to usix it up with the politics of the day. He had listened to the remarks of his colleague with some surprise. He could see no necessity for dragging into this d'scussion an allusion to the admission of Kansus under the Lecompton constitution. No man could misunderstand the imputa-

about sudden and seculiar changes in the sentiments of public men. He should fully accomplish his present object by saying to his colleague that he was ready to unite with him in good faith in carrying out what he be-lieved to be the will of a majority of the people whom he represented; and, in order to do that, he was willing to represented; and, in order to do that, he was willing to treat the question as a business affair, concerning the treasury and the great in lustrial interests of the country, without attempting to invest it with the character of a struggle between the two great political parties of the mans would stand up for the interests of their section of the country as bravely and firmly as southern gentlemen stood up for their section. At a future time he should also make some full remarks upon this subject. MEMORIAIS, ETC.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By the VICE PRESIDENT: From the legislature of Indiana, asking that the Hon. Henry S. Lane and the Hon. Wm. Monroe McCarty be admitted to seats in the Senate of the United States as the only legally-elected.

By Mr. BROWN: From Mary Chase Barney, sole daughter and survivor of Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independ-

or the signers of the Deciaration of American Independence, asking to be allowed a pension.

[The memorialist says she stands in need of nid, and she cannot think that the fathers of the republic ever expected that the offspring of the glorious leaders of the revolution, the signers of the Deciaration of Independence, should live among the people in a dependent state, nor can she believe that the sons of those fathers will now suffer the existence of such a calamity.

Mr. B. said if ever there was a one in which the bounty of the government was to be extended the descendants of that immortal band who signed the Declaration of Independence were entitled to it, and therefore he comed the memorial to the favorable consideration Committee on Pensions.

Also, from J. E. Beeside, Jay Cooke, and W. W. Logan. of Philadelphia, asking the privilege of laying down and using a double-track railroad from the Navy-Yard gate glong 8th street cast to its intersection with Pennsylvania avenue, and to list street cast, to E street north and Indiana avenue to 1st street west, with the privilege of a switch to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Resided. That the President of the United States be requested to braids to the Scaale, if in his order and not incompatible with the pedicine to the Scaale, if in his order and not be limited by being the Space. It internals a special informatic agent of the United States in the coast of Africa, relative to the African captured from the slave-being "Else" and sont to Liberia a the United States seem for gate Ningara.

Mr. NEWARD submitted the following resolution :

By Mr. GWIN: A bill to extend certain acts granting

bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States to the service of volunteers or State troops of California By Mr. PUGH: A bill for the relief of Eliss Yulce late receiver of the land office in Washington Territory. ACQUISITION OF CERA.

late receiver of the land office in Washington Territory.

Acquisitrion or cpax.

Mr. SLIDELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill making appropriation to helifitate the acquisition of the island of Culta by uncapitation, reported lack the same without anendment, and resummended its passage.

[Accompanying the lall is a very elaborate report, going into a history of the several statestine of this country who had advocated the measure from time to time, and quoting the correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with Mr. Madison and Mr. Moarse, and also the official correspondence of John Q. Adams, Measure. Clay, Buchanan, Eccrett, and Marcy.

The report says it is not considered necessary to cularge upon the vast importance of the nequisition of Cuba by the United States. To do so would be as much a work of superstructation as to demonstrate an elementary problem in mathematics or one of those axioms of ethics in philosophy which have been universally received for ages. The uffinate acquisition of Cuba may be outsidered as a fixed purpose of the United States—a purpose resulting from geographical necessities which have been recognised by all quarties and all administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed with a manimity mostimassed in any question of multip policy that has heretofore engaged the public

mind.

The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led, as a necessary corollary, to that of Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to the sequisition of Cuba; and all agree that such a result is not only desirable, but incredible, and that the only difference of opinion is as to the time, mode, and conditions of obtaining it.

That Same expect long retain her greaten that island.

That Spain cannot long retain her graspon that island, That Spain cannot long retain her grasspon data estandand that there are but three possible alternatives in the future of Cula: First, possession by one of the great European powers, which we had already declared to be incompatible with our safety, and had also announced to the world that any attempt of the kind would be resisted by all the means within our power; that when we made the annotation we were weak and feeble, knowing that the streamle would be found in any annual, but were that the struggle would be fearful and unequal, but were prepared to make it at whatever hazard. Second, the independence of the island, which could only be main-tained nominally—never is reality—but would inevitably fall under some protectorate, open or disguised, under our twu, annexation would follow as certainly the thislow follows the substance. Third and last is a nexation to the United States; and when and how that to be effected? By conquest or negotiation? Conquest now without the hostile interference of any other European power than Spain would be expensive; but with such interference would linvolve the whole civilized world in war, entail upon us an interruption of our for-eign trade and an expenditure far exceeding any sum ever contemplated to be offered for the purchase of Cuba, and would end in servile insurrection and injury of the island. Purchase, then, by negotiation seems the only practicable course, and that cannot be at-tempted with any reasonable hope of success, unless the President is furnished with the means suggested in

With regard to what has been said about indelicacy of the proposition and wounding Spanish paide, it asserts that our desire to purchase has been known to the world for years, and we simply say to Spain. You have a distant possession held by very precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable for the protection of our commerce, and which may, from its peculiar geographical position, character of population, the mode in which it is governed, lead at any time to a rupture, which both nations would deprecate. This possession does not yield a revenue, on an average for seven years, to a hundredth part of the price we offer. True, you have rejected it, but circumstances are daily changing, and hundredth part of the price we offer. True, you have rejected it, but circumstances are daily changing, and our offer may be more acceptable than it was in 1848. Should war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely escape being involved in it, and the people of Cuba seize that opportunity of procuring their independence, &c.1

Mr. MASON, as a member of the committee from and constitutionally-chosen senators of that State. The memorial was read at length, and ordered to be printed. Also, from citizens of Sullivan county, Indiana, asking a change in the mail-route from Bowling Green to Sullivan, or the establishment of a mail route from Sullivan policy of this country by successive necessions of terripolicy of this country by successive necessions. whom that report emanated, felt it to be due to himself to say a few words on this occasion. It did not follow reasons therein assigned. The report states that it is the policy of this country by successive necessions of terri-tory to enlarge its boundaries. He could not agree that tory to enlarge its boundaries. In could not agree that such was the policy of this government; and, if that were the only reason for acquiring Cuba, he should be one of the very last to agree to it. He admitted that there might be a political necessity devolving upon this country to become the owner of Cuba; but in announcing that opinion be at the some time expressed his regret that there should be such a necessity. Cuba must ultimately be a part of the United States of America; of that he did not extend a doubt. It may be that such that he did not entertain a dould. It may be that such a necessity exists now; as to that he would reserve his opinion; but he agreed cheerfully to reporting the bill, because the President of the United States, who has the constitutional right to give information to Congress of the state of our relations with other nations, has in-formed Congress in his annual message that he deems it

were members of the Committee on Foreign Relations said that they dissented from the report of the majority of the committee, and desired to submit a bill imbodying

A switch to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Cempany.

By Mr. CAMERON: From Joshua Taggart and other constables of Philadelphia, asking an appropriation of \$700 as compensation for service rendered and expense incurred in ferrestic out and bringing to justice the perpetrators of the theft of specimen coin from the cabinets of the United States Mint in August last.

By Mr. HALE: From William Petitioner and other practical bookbinders and resident's of Washington, asking the correction of an alloged abuse in relation to the ruling and binding for the executive departments.

Numerous other memorials were presented by Scinators STUAIT. FITZPATERS, FESSENDEN, HARLAN, PUGH, IVERSON, and DURKEE.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, asked or growing out of their relations to Spain. The second their views as a substitute for the bill just reported Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Charles too Chamber of Commerce, relative to the improvement of Maffit's Channel; which was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the widow of Revet Brigadier General

Mr. S. made some remarks, imbodying his objections to the original bill, and advocated the substitute which the colonial age to the least certile research.

Schools of Architecture, Registering, Cummarce, Medicine, and Law man of schemes of Architecture, Registering, Cummarce, Medicine, and the memorial of the willow of Brevet Brigadier General Gratiot, and that it is to referred to the Court of Claims.

Also, from the same committee, submitted an adverse report on the half for the relief of Samuel C. Phagin and others.

Packfrey: 8162 per half-yearly season, payable in advance.

Packfrey: 8.162 per half-yearly season, payable in advance.

Packfrey: 8.163 per half-yearly season, payable in the trender of Pangin and others.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, sub-half-yearly season, payable in the recent proceedings of the Spanish legislature, show-ing that therefore the question was therefore the question of the Parable of the Spanish legislature, show-ing that therefore the question of the Parable Bealdy, and of Mary Willard.

Mr. BRGHT, from the Committee on the Parble Bealdy, it, he should almost prenounce it reloculous. Sefore surrendering his constitutional prerogative to the President, he wanted to know what was to be the political same of the present population of Cube when it should be annexed—what was to become of its white population, what of its free colored population, and what of its slave population; was it to be a Territory or a State, and in what manner whould it be represented in Cuberran's He could not convent to place as here a very of Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hest, Heary S. Lake and the Hest Wm. H.

McCarry, Who chain to hive been decided souther from the State of Indiana, he cantide to the providers of abusiness on the Sear of the Section having been made, the resolution lies over.

MILES INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Mr. JONES: A bill to provide for the transfer of jurisdiction over certain claims against the United States from the Treesmay to the Interior Department.

By Mr. STIART: A bill to provide for the sale of reservations of land granted to individual Indians in certain cases, and to regulate the obsposition of the proceeds.

Secrece.

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interests of civilization. The senator from New York, he remarked, might think some things wild and visionary which were not so; and he might also think some things attainable which were not within bir reach. As

offer, and they can accept our effer or refere it, as they please.

Mr. FOOTI declared his entire and hearty concurrence in the remarks of Hr. Sewans; and when the subject should come up hereafter be model express his views more at length in regard to it.

Mr. TOOMIS advocated the hill reported by the committee, and answered some of the objections of Mr. Navans. As a free and-independent nation he lield that we had a right to offer to purchase Cula, without asking leave of an usurper of ten years standing, whose power was only sustained by five hundred thousand troops. France and England had no business to interfere at all in the transaction; and if they obeside to make it a cance of quarrel he was ready to uncet them.

Mr. HALE referred to the ancient friendship which had existed between Spoin and this country; and it was unmanly, now that she is getting old and decrepted, and had lost almost all her possessions on this side of the occumitation to try and rob her of that last bright gem in her cosmes. He adverted to the march of manifest destiny as being always to the Sooth. With a mere dash of the pert we could give away a past of the State of Maine; and we could give away a past of the State of Maine; and we could give had a part of the State of the facety mountains to the Facetic, and from the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be se motion of Mr. Sessenzes, of Georgia, to suspend the des in order to enable him to submit the following rese-

Mr. STETHENS modified the resolution by substitu-ting the first, second, and third days of February. He hoped the objection of Mr. Monaan, of New York, would be withdrawn, so that the resolution could be received. Mr. MORGAN said he would not object if nothing in relation to the admission of new States should be inclu-

Mr. STEPHENS could not agree to that modification, Mr. STEPHENS could not agree to that monocaculous because there was but one application for admission, and he wished that taken up as soon as possible; but he was perfectly willing, if the gentleman would permit the re-olution to be received, to afford him an opportunity to offer his proposition as an amendment.

Mr. MORGAN preferred that a different course should the large perfectly well what the result

ned. He knew perfectly well what the result Mr. STEPHENS pledged himself to secure him a vote

pon his amendment.

Mr. MORGAN still insisted upon his objection.

The question being upon the motion that the rules be

Mr. STEPHENS moved that there be a call of the use; which motion was not agreed to -yeas 74, nays Mr. STEPHENS then further modified his resolution,

Resolved, That the two days—Two-day and Weinarday, the 1st and 2d of February—be, and the same are hereby, set adde for the cin-sideration of territorial business.

The question being put, the rules were not suspended-yeas 105, mays 71-two-thirds not voting in favor

PRIVATE BILL DAY, Mr. KELSEY, of New York, asked leave to offer the

nspended; which motion was agreed to—yeas 131, nays
12—two-thirds voting in favor thereof.
The question recurring on the adoption of the resolu-

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that it be laid on the able; which motion did not prevail. *
The resolution then passed—ayes 108, noes 42.

EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, stated that witnesses had been summoned and were in attendance upon two of the investigating committees of the House, and there was no money by which their expenses could be paid. He therefore offered the following bill:

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, objected. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved th

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the rules be sus-pended; which raction prevailed ayes 136, nocs not Mr. SEWARD then insisted that the blil should first

all Should need messed to the Whole on the state of the Union, as it made an appropriation.

Mr. PHELPS moved to suspend the rules requiring it be first considered in Committee of the Whole: which motion was agreed to—ayes 119, noes not counted.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, moved to add the following:

Previded, That no portion of this man shall be told for construction of any for summoning witnesses. Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved to add the following

Provided, further, That more of the money appropriated by this act Mr. PHELPS stated that he was willing that the amend

ments should come before the House, and demanded the previous question. The previous question being seconded, the amendment of Mr. Hunns was rejected

of Mr. Huoms was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN then asked consent to modify his amendment so as to read as follows:

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, objected.

The first amendment of Mr. REAGAN was then agreed o, and the bill, as amended, passed. THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION SELL.

On motion of Mr. FHELI'S, of Missouri, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—ayes 81, nocs 51—(Mr. Braxxer, of Kentacky, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 39, 1860—the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Buxxer that all the ministors be dispensed with except those at Great Britain, France, Rassia, Spain, Mexico, China, and Parsguay.

ice, China, and Paraguay.

Mr. EURNETT withdrew his amendment; when the question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Crawson, of Georgia, that the appropriation for all the min-

isters be stricken out.

Mr. CRAWFORD stated that he had made that motion for the purpose of getting the question before the House, where the yeas and mays could be called upon it.

Mr. MAR-HALL, of Kentucky, would have no objection to that amendment if it were not that it would be reafter prevent any further amendment of that section. He agreed with Mr. Crawronn that the law of 1856 prescribed the relation of the amendment of the section.